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SOUTH ASIA AND U.S. INTERESTS

A REPORT

TO THE

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS
UNITED STATES SENATE

MAY 1985

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

UNITED STATES SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS,
Washington, DC, April 22, 1985.

Hon. RICHARD G. LUGAR,
Chairman, Senate Foreign Relations Committee,
United States Senate,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Enclosed is a revised version of the official trip report I submitted in February covering my January visit to South Asia.

I would appreciate having this report printed by the Committee in appropriately small numbers to limit printing costs. No more than 200 copies should be necessary.

Thank you for your assistance with this matter.

Sincerely,

LARRY PRESSLER,
U.S. Senator.

Enclosure.

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SOUTH ASIA AND U.S. INTERESTS

During the period January 3–20, 1985, I traveled with my Legislative Director (and Committee Personal Representative of Member), Dr. Douglas L. Miller, under Committee auspices to India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh. The purpose of the trip was to examine overall U.S. foreign policy in South Asia; to examine the Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) program; and to look at agricultural business and governmental policy as they relate to the United States.

INDIA

In India, I met with Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and many other leading Indian officials, academics, businessmen and journalists (see attached list).

The Prime Minister made the following points during our discussion:

—India would consider the situation "irretrievable" should it become aware that Pakistan possessed a nuclear weapon.

—His government intends to promote development through principal reliance on the private business sector. Government's role will be to create policy conditions which encourage private entrepreneurship, particularly in high-technology enterprises. He cited communications as one area in which this approach would be pursued.

—He indicated that high-technology imports and investments—clearly including those from the United States—would be crucial to the success of Indian development. But he also indicated his government would not encourage low-technology imports and investment of the consumer type.

—The Prime Minister made no specific U.S. aid requests, but stressed that he would like U.S. assistance in obtaining favorable loan policies from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

—When asked what specific changes he would like to see in United States-South Asia policies, he replied that he hoped the United States would reassess its policy of providing high-technology military assistance to Pakistan and help in the resolution of civil conflict in Sri Lanka.

In this meeting, as well as in meetings with other Indian officials, I stressed the following points (as my own personal points of view):

—U.S. budgetary difficulties would probably require greater restraint in U.S. funding of bilateral and multilateral grant and loan programs.

—The United States is interested in supporting technology transfers to India on an equitable investment basis, provided that

India could improve its mechanisms for protecting sensitive technology.

—The United States would continue its military relationship with Pakistan as the principal barrier to Soviet adventurism in South Asia.

—India could contribute to the improvement of Indian-U.S. relations by more vocally opposing Soviet military aggression in Afghanistan and recognizing that U.S. relations with Pakistan are tied to U.S. perceptions of the Soviet threat.

Ambassador Harry Barnes and I also discussed with Gandhi the Prime Minister's high priority emphasis on cleaning up the polluted Ganges River. The Prime Minister was advised that the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers had considerable experience in the area of pollution control of U.S. rivers and streams and was encouraged to consider the possibility of pollution control technology discussions with U.S. officials.

The following represent my general conclusions on the Indian political and economic situation as determined through discussions with the appended list of people:

—Indian agriculture has overcome the specter of mass starvation, but there remains a thin margin of food supply safety. A succession of crop failures would make India a major world market buyer of wheat and other food grains in large measure because the country possesses inadequate storage facilities and seems unprepared to make costly investments in improved facilities. Despite low nutrition standards in a large segment of the Indian population, India is currently exporting a small amount of grain for two reasons: (1) to earn foreign exchange; and (2) because of inadequate storage capacity. For the foreseeable future, there will be a significant need for the continuation of U.S. Public Law 480 programs in India, particularly Food for Work projects. The massive investment of U.S. humanitarian assistance in starvation-ravaged African nations should not be permitted to destroy the integrity of highly successful U.S. Food for Peace efforts in South Asia.

—The mood of the nation is remarkably optimistic in the wake of the massive December electoral victory of Prime Minister Gandhi and his Congress(I) Party. Most Indian observers attribute his success to these factors: (1) he benefited from a strong sympathy vote; (2) he presented a credible and quiet, but firm, alternative to the Indian electorate; and (3) the opposition parties were disorganized and did not present a credible vision of a united India. Although elections were postponed in the conflict-torn Punjab state and in other areas of the nation, these observers feel the momentum established by Gandhi's smooth assumption of national leadership would likely carry over to elections in these areas, and to a lesser extent in upcoming elections for state assemblies. However, an analysis of individual Lok Sabha constituency results demonstrates that the Congress(I) super-majority in the national parliament proportionally far exceeds actual Congress(I) winning percentages in most constituencies. In other words, a small margin of victory in individual parlia-

mentary contests translated into a massive majority in India's lower house (Lok Sabha).

—Improvement in United States-Indian diplomatic relations requires firmness and clarity in the statement of U.S. policy positions which are at odds with Indian views. While we should not expect that such an approach would ensure agreement with our position, it would avoid misunderstandings which could further complicate our relations. On the whole, India and the United States have good relations, and there is a deep reservoir of popular appreciation for the United States and the American people.

—India is the political power center of South Asia. Its regional hegemony is not significantly challenged by Pakistan, China, the Soviet Union, nor the smaller nations of South Asia. As the dominant regional power, India's record of relations with its smaller neighbors is mixed. It has been both a protector and principal foreign assistance donor to these countries, as well as a sometimes overly-demanding senior partner in its regional bilateral activities. In this regard, I concur in Senator Pell's views of the Sikkim situation as expressed in his report on his December 1984 visit to South Asia. In addition, it is important for the United States to maintain its own independent ties with the smaller nations of the region, such as Nepal, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka. U.S. interests, not those of India, should control our bilateral relationships with the other countries of the region. Our interest does not lie in challenging India's South Asian hegemony, but in ensuring good relations with our other friends in this region.

NEPAL

In Nepal, I met with the appended list of officials. Of principal interest were discussions on current and proposed U.S. assistance projects, including Food for Work and support for the Nepal National Remote Sensing Centre. Following are some conclusions on these and other subjects which arose during our 2 days in Nepal:

—The Nepalese labor force is 90 percent agricultural, and the Government of Nepal is searching for ways to promote non-agricultural industry. Ambassador Leon Weil should be commended for his active role in promoting the idea that Nepalese economic development would benefit from emphasis on the creation of conditions for a flourishing private sector.

—Despite its predominantly agricultural nature, Nepal's food production is inadequate to meet consumption demands and nutritional needs. Thus, U.S. Food for Peace programs have been—and will continue to be—essential components of the Nepalese food supply effort. Nepal is planning a 40,000 metric ton expansion in grain storage capacity and is seeking more than 15,000 tons of grain from the United States to add to the nation's food security reserve. Nepal also would like an increase in the U.S. Food for Work assistance program to compensate Nepalese workers involved in earthwork construction on its Sikta Irrigation Project. Given the

modest level of assistance which would be required to fund these requests, it would appear to be a justifiable investment of our aid dollars and a sensible way to dispose of surplus U.S. grain.

—Nepal is heavily dependent on India for trade and aid. This has created some pressure on Nepal to respond favorably to Indian requests for Nepalese support in the diplomatic arena, such as the United Nations. Nepal nevertheless has adopted U.N. positions remarkably supportive of U.S. positions and at odds with India. It is also worth noting that India has not endorsed the Nepalese Zone of Peace, in contrast to its endorsement by the United States, Pakistan, Bangladesh and almost 60 other nations.

—The United States should give favorable consideration to President Reagan's previously announced assistance commitment to Nepal, and in other ways seek to upgrade the status of our political and economic relationship with this South Asian friend.

—The technical and training assistance we have provided Nepal has been successful in helping to improve Nepalese agricultural productivity. It also helps them in mapping, land use management, agricultural development, and in numerous other practical applications—particularly reforestation and water supply measurements. As the Congressional Office of Technology Assessment noted in a recent report, this program also has fostered good will between our nations. Many of their personnel have participated in educational exchange programs at LANDSAT-related facilities in South Dakota and are pleased with the results of their U.S. training. My experience at the LANDSAT facility in Nepal reaffirms my belief that the United States must retain its lead in this important technology. We are in danger of losing our technological edge in earth resources observation and interpretation to foreign markets, such as the French SPOT satellite program. Consequently, we would lose a key investment of the U.S. AID program and the international prestige and good will associated with it.

BHUTAN

The Government of Bhutan invited me, Dr. Miller, and James Blanford, Counselor for Consular Affairs at the American Embassy in New Delhi, to visit Bhutan as the guest of His Majesty, King Jigme Singye Wangchuck.

Although the United States has no diplomatic representation in Bhutan, the Bhutanese officials with whom I met all expressed very positive feelings about the United States. I had meetings with His Majesty and most of his cabinet ministers, as well as a number of permanent civil service officials.

Principal conclusions of the Bhutan visit include the following:

—The King of Bhutan is receptive to closer relations with the United States, including the possibility of an exchange of state visits. Bhutan has extremely limited overseas represen-

tation, and few nations have official presence in Bhutan. This probably results from financial considerations.

—The King expressed strong support for the United States as the principal bulwark confronting Soviet designs in South Asia.

—Bhutanese officials expressed appreciation for the limited assistance they have received under the Fulbright-Hays program, and would be very grateful for a small increase in the number of scholars who could come to the United States.

—The Indian presence is very obvious in Bhutan, including daily gunnery practice in the capital city of Thimphu and large numbers of Indian work gangs maintaining roads which India built. Bhutan is even more dependent on Indian aid and trade than Nepal, and would like to expand its economic relations with Bangladesh. Despite this dependency relationship, the Bhutanese are proud of their relatively independent (of India) voting record in the United Nations.

—The United States should seriously study the possibility of appointing a consular agent in Bhutan, if this would be acceptable to the Bhutanese government. We should also consider fully a small increase for Bhutanese scholars under the Fulbright program. These and other small steps would be beneficial in promoting stability and ecomomic progress in South Asia.

BANGLADESH

I was the first U.S. Senator to visit Bangladesh since 1976. U.S. Embassy personnel and Bangladeshi officials advised me that my visit was highly appreciated by the Government of Bangladesh as a symbol of U.S. concern for and interest in Bangladeshi affairs (see attached cable). Many Members of Congress visit Nepal and India, but tend to skip Dhaka. This is unfortunate since Bangladesh is trying to be an ally. Considering the tone of anti-American statements made by Indian leaders, Bangladesh is much more pro-United States.

I met with President Hussain Mohammed Ershad and a large number of other government officials, including the principal opposition parties' leaders (see attached list), and inspected two projects supported by U.S. assistance—a Food for Work road construction project and a family planning clinic. Principal conclusions of the Bangladesh visit are listed below.

—President Ershad demonstrated quiet optimism and a courageous vision of the future of his nation. His government has made difficult, but necessary, decisions to return the nation to more representative political institutions. Under his martial law regime, Bangladesh has experienced a period of political stability. Despite three successive crop failures in much of the nation during the past year, Ershad and his chief advisors are optimistic about the nation's economic situation. President Ershad expressed deep appreciation for U.S. assistance. Just prior to my arrival, he had dismissed his Cabinet and appointed a caretaker Cabinet composed primarily of military officers in preparation for an anticipated spring 1985 general election.

—Opposition parties' leaders with whom I met complained openly about the composition of the caretaker Cabinet and plans for the election. They expressed doubt about Ershad's determination to hold elections on schedule. Throughout these conversations I was struck by the fact that a martial law regime would permit such a degree of freedom of political expression. Opposition newspapers and frequent labor and political demonstrations flourish in Bangladesh.

—The American Embassy is located in an area of Dhaka, the capital, which is difficult to make secure from possible terrorist attacks. While the construction of a new Embassy in a more secure diplomatic compound area has already been authorized, it will be several years before construction is completed. During this interim period, American personnel remain at risk, a fact underscored by an event in 1984 which kept a number of the Embassy staff stranded in the Embassy. The State Department and Congress should seriously consider whether leasing of available secure space until the new Embassy facilities are completed would enhance the security of American officials' lives.

—The United States has provided more than $2.2 billion in aid to Bangladesh since it won independence from Pakistan in 1971. The FY 1985 level of U.S. assistance is about $200 million in grants and commodities. Yet the index of per capita food production in Bangladesh has fallen since 1970. Without major levels of U.S. food assistance and infrastructure aid over the past 14 years, Bangladesh would indeed be in difficult straits today. With a population base of almost 100 million people, the nation has a population growth rate of 2.6 percent. Foodgrain production reached a record 16 million metric tons in FY 1983/84, despite the previously mentioned crop failures which lost an estimated 1.2 million MT in rice, but major overseas commercial purchases were necessary to supply domestic demand. It is estimated that Bangladesh will make commercial purchases of foodgrains, primarily wheat, approximating 1.2 MMT in FY 1984/85. It is clear that the United States will continue to be an important aid donor and commercial food supplier to Bangladesh for the foreseeable future.

—The American-supported Food for Work project I inspected at a village outside Dhaka appeared to be carefully monitored in all aspects by CARE. Auditing procedures seemed to be effectively limiting loss from pilferage or other corruption. The project I inspected was a farm-to-market road reconstruction to replace roads which had been washed out by floods—a frequent threat to rural infrastructures throughout most of Bangladesh.

—As in Nepal and India, encouragement of private sector development also is taking place in Bangladesh. The Ershad government has surmounted major domestic political opposition in its divestiture of nationalized economic enterprises, including banks and textile facilities. The recent and probable short-term future economic growth in Bangladesh is at least partly attributable to the new emphasis on private economic

activity. Major foreign investments in Bangladesh on equitable terms for foreign capital should increase with continued political stability in that country.

—Bangladesh industry and agriculture suffer from inadequate electricity supplies. Rural electrification has benefited from U.S. aid projects, but development of power sources is a major factor limiting future economic growth and development. Electrical power demand in India also far exceeds supply. Bangladesh and India may well be in competition with each other for Nepalese and Bhutanese electricity when the latter countries complete major hydropower projects.

—The United States would benefit from greater political and economic stability in South Asia by elevating the status of our relations with Bangladesh. While a major increase in aid commitments may not be possible, more consideration should be given to official visits to Bangladesh by top Administration officials and Members of Congress.

According to the U.S. Embassy:

> The 24-hour visit to Bangladesh of Senator Larry Pressler and his Legislative Director Doug Miller was a smashing success. The Senator managed to get a whirlwind familiarization in a country rarely visited by U.S. elected officials of that level. He toured the old city, visited AID projects, and saw a bit of the countryside. He had a long and highly constructive meeting with President Ershad, and met an interesting cross-section of Bangladesh political, military, civil service, business and intellectual leaders. His visit was topped off by an airport press conference before departing, which was well received and extensively reported by the Bangladesh press. . . . Foreign Secretary Faruq Choudury hosted an official dinner at the state guest house. The guests included senior officials of the foreign ministry, food ministry, the two intelligence services, and elderly statesmen, intellectual leaders and journalists. . . . Ambassador and Mrs. Schaffer hosted a lunch . . . attended by high-level Bangladesh government officials, business people, and leaders of the three most significant political parties. . . . The Bangladesh government was pleased to have a U.S. Senator visit [the first in nine years] Bangladesh. . . .

ADDITIONAL GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

Conclusions are stated at the end of each country section of this report. The following are some additional general observations concerning U.S. policy in South Asia:

—India, Nepal, Bhutan, and Bangladesh all have made important strides in the direction of greater encouragement to private enterprise as the principal engine of economic growth and development. The U.S. State Department and USAID should further structure their assistance programs and advice in support of this effort and the goal of general economic deregulation.

—U.S. policy should encourage the development of a thriving private business sector. India, Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh all have made important strides in this direction in recent years in recognition of the virtues of private enterprise for economic growth and development.

—U.S. policy should upgrade the significance of the smaller nations of South Asia. This can be accomplished through more frequent and more visible public diplomacy, such as visits by high ranking Administration personnel and Congressional delegations. Demonstrations of friendship and concern are warmly appreciated by the governments and publics of Nepal, Bhutan and Bangladesh; do not require the expenditure of large additional amounts of aid; and can foster enduring, mutually beneficial ties between these countries and the United States.

—The U.S. Peace Corps should continue to receive priority in U.S. relations with the South Asian nations. Nepal, in particular, greatly appreciates the enormous contribution of Peace Corps volunteers to its development.

—U.S. Food for Peace has shaped profoundly positive South Asian attitudes toward the United States and has contributed to the better health and physical survival of millions. Food for Peace programs should be continued at expanded levels, notwithstanding the food emergency resource demands in sub-Saharan Africa. Consideration should be given to the further elaboration of the Food for Peace development assistance concept.

APPENDIX

NAMES AND AFFILIATIONS OF PEOPLE WITH WHOM SENATOR PRESSLER MET IN EACH NATION

BANGLADESH

Bangladeshis [Government]:

Hussain Muhammed Ershad—President and Martial Law Administrator
Faruq Ahmed Choudhury—Foreign Secretary
Ambassador M.M. Rezau'l Karim—Additional Foreign Secretary-Bilateral
Mr. M. Aminul Islam—Chief of Protocol
Ambassador Kazi Anwarul Masud—Director General, Europe and Americas Wing, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Shah Mohammed Ali—Director, Americas
Mr. Syed, Ahmed Mahmood—Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. Ghulam Mostafa—Secretary, Health and Population
Mr. Mohammed Muniruzzaman—Secretary, External Resources Division, Ministry of Finance
Mr. A.K.M. Kamaluddin Ahmed—Secretary, Ministry of Food
Major General Anwar Hossain—Director General, National Security Intelligence
Major General Abdul Salam, PSC—Director General, Forces Intelligence
Air Vice Marshal (Ret.) A.G. Mahmud—Minister of Food
Mr. Mohammed Syeduzzaman—Principal Finance Secretary; Advisor to the President
Mr. Kazi Jalaluddin Ahmed—Secretary, Ministry of Education and Culture
Major General Atiqur Rahman—Personal Staff Officer to Chief Martial Law Administrator
Brigadier Sabihuddin Ahmed—Chairman, Rural Electrification Board
Mr. Abdul Malek Ukil—Member of the Presidium, Awami League
Mr. Mizanur Rahman Chowdhury—General Secretary, Janadal
Dr. Badrudozza Chowdhury—General Secretary, Bangladesh Nationalist Party

Bangladeshis [Education]:

Dr. Azizur Rahman Khan—President, Bangladesh Association for Voluntary Sterilization

Bangladeshis [Business]:

Mr. M.R. Siddiky—Former BDG Ambassador to U.S.; now President of Metropolitan Chamber of Commerce
Professor M. Shamsul Huq—Chairman, BIISS; former Foreign Minister
Ms. Roquaeba Dastgir—Assistant Vice President and Manager, American Express International Banking Corporation
Mr. S.H. Kabir—Managing Director, Pfizer Labs (Bangladesh) Ltd.

Bangladeshis [Journalism]:

Mr. Anwar Hussein—Editor of Daily Itefaq
Mr. Enayetullah Khan—President of Dhaka Club; Editor of weekly Holiday (also brother of Bangladesh Ambassador to U.S., Obaidullah Khan)

Americans [U.S. Embassy]:

Ambassador and Mrs. Howard B. Schaffer
Mr. Lawrence B. Lesser—Deputy Chief of Mission
Mr. William R. Joslin—Acting Director, USAID
Mr. Milton L. Iossi—Counselor of Embassy for Public Affairs
Mr. Robert Bruce McMullen—Counselor of Embassy for Economic and Commercial Affairs
Col. Orville J. Hengen, Jr.—Defense Attaché
Awilda R. Marquez—Political Officer

BHUTAN

Bhutanese [Government]:

His Majesty King Jigme Singye Wangchuck
Lyonpo Paljore Dorji—High Court Chief Justice (since promoted to Deputy Minister)
Lyonpo Dawa Tsering—Minister of Foreign Affairs
Dasho Lam Penjor—Deputy Minister, National Planning Commission
Dasho Tsewang Rixin—Chief of Protocol
Planning Minister
H.E. Lyonpo Sangye Penjor—Minister of Communications and Tourism (since became Minister of Social Services)
Mr. Sangay Dorji—Secretary, National Assembly
Mr. Kesang Wangdi—Attaché, Economic Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mynak Tulku Rimpoche—Curator, National Museum
HRH Tengyel Lyonpo—Minister of Trade, Industry and Forests
Mr. Khandu Wangchuck—Director, Department of Trade and Commerce
Dr. T. Tobgyel—Foreign Secretary
Dasho Leki Dorji—Secretary, Royal Secretariat
Dasho Pema Wangchuck—Director General, Ministry of Agriculture
Dasho Nado Rinchhen—Director General, Department of Education
Dasho Rigzin Dorji—Secretary, Central Monastic Body

Lopen Nado—Dzongkha Advisor
Dasho Dorji Norbu—Director, Public Works Department
Mr. D.K. Chhetri—Director, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Mr. Yeshey Zimba—Managing Director, Royal Monetary Authority
H.W. Mr. Mahbubul Alam—Ambassador of Bangladesh in Bhutan

INDIA

Mr. K.S. Jasrotia—Counsellor, Indian Embassy in Bhutan

Indians [Government]:

Mr. Rajiv Gandhi—Prime Minister of India
Mr. M.K. Rasgotra—Foreign Secretary (outgoing), Ministry of External Affairs
Mr. Gopalaswamy Parthasarathi—Foreign Affairs Advisor to the Prime Minister
Mr. Romesh Bhandari—Foreign Secretary (incoming), Ministry of External Affairs
Mr. K.R. Narayanan—Minister of State for Planning; Congress (I) Lok Sabha member from Kerala; former Indian Ambassador to U.S.
Mr. Montek Singh Ahluwalia—Economic Advisor to the Prime Minister
Mr. Sudarshan Agarwal—Secretary of Rajya Sabha
Mr. Mani Shankar Aiyar—Joint Secretary, Ministry of External Affairs
Mr. J.P. Agarwal—MP, Lok Sabha (C-I)
Mr. Bali Ram Bhagat—MP, Lok Sabha (C-I)
Dr. Lokesh Chandra—MP, Rajya Sabha (C-I)
Mr. Hari Krishna Shastri—MP, Lok Sabha (C-I)
Mr. Jaswant Singh—MP, Rajya Sabha (BJP)
Mr. Magdish Tytler—MP, Lok Sabha (C-I)
Mr. S. Unnikrishan—MP, Lok Sabha (C-I)
Mr. Shrikant Verma—MP, Rajya Sabha (C-I)
Mr. Inder Kumar Gujral—Spokesman for alliance of opposition parties, led by Janata Party: Ex-Ambassador and Ex-Cabinet Minister; Candidate for Lok Sabha from Punjab
Mr. P.S. Kohli—Additional Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. C.S. Acharya—Additional Secretary, Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies
Mr. A.K. Damodaran—Member Secretary, Committee of External Affairs Policy Planning Ministry
Mr. J.D. Gupta—Ministry of Education
Mr. Rashid Ahmed—Deputy High Commissioner, High Commission for the People's Republic of Bangladesh in India
Mr. B.K. Basu—Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, Government of West Bengal
Mr. Sri Hashim Abdul Halim—Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly
Mr. D.P. Panday—Consul General, Royal Nepalese Consulate General in Calcutta

Indians [Education]:

Mrs. Isher Singh Ahluwalia—Economist
Dr. Agwani—Pro Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University
Professor K.R. Mishra—Centre for International Politics and International Organizations, Jawaharlal Nehru University
Mr. Eric P.W. DaCosta—Director, Indian Institute of Public Opinion
Mr. Bharat Warriavwalla—Senior Research Associate, Institute of Defence Studies and Analysis
Mr. P. Mehendiratta—Director, American Institute of Indian Studies
Twelve Indian and U.S. scholars/researchers associated with American Institute of Indian Studies
Mr. Om Wadhwa—President, Indo-American Society
Mr. Ranjit Bhatia—Secretary, Coordinating Committee for Rhodes Scholars in India; Head, Mathematics Department, St. Stephens College
Mr. R.R.P. Kaushik—Lecturer in Political Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University
Mr. A.N. Kaul—Lecturer in Literature, Delhi Univerity
Mr. M.S.K. Khanna—Secretary, University Grants Commission
Ms. Ananda Lakshmi—Lecturer in Home Science, Delhi University
Mr. P.L. Malhotra—Director, National Council for Educational Research Training
Mr. N.S. Pradhan—Lecturer in Literature, Delhi University
Professor P.N. Srivastava—Vice-Chancellor, Jawaharlal Nehru University
Mr. V.S. Venkataramani—Lecturer in Political Science, Jawaharlal Nehru University
Mr. C.N. Chakravarti—Dean of Students, Jawaharlal Nehru University

Indians [Business]:

Col. Bhawani Singh—His Highness, The Maharaja of Jaipur
Mr. N.S. Randhawa—Deputy Director General, ICAR
Dr. M.V. Rao—Deputy Director General, ICAR
Mr. R. Raunaq Singh—Chairman, Raunaq Enterprises
Mr. Daljit Singh—Chairman, Pure Drinks Ltd.
Mr. Vipin Khanna—President, DSS Industries Ltd.
Mr. C.K. Birla—Chairman, AIEI and Birla Industries
Mr. Gurdeep Singh Kataria—Director, Ajax Food and Allied Industries
Mr. Sahni Suneil—Sahni and Associates and Neil Travels
Mr. Kabir Bedi—President, Indus Films Inc.
Mr. Siddharth Shriram—Managing Director, Shriram Refrigeration Industries Ltd.
Mr. H.P. Nanda—Chairman, Escorts Ltd.
Mr. Vikram M. Thapar—Executive Vice President, Karam Chand Thapar and Bros. Ltd.
Mr. K.K. Birla—Director, Birla Bros. Ltd.
Mr. A. Jain—Asst. Vice President/Manager, Bank of America in Calcutta

Indians [Journalism]:

Mr. G.K. Reddy—Bureau Chief, The Hindu
Mr. S. Sahay—Editor, The Statesman
Mr. George Verghese—Editor, Indian Express
Dr. Ved Pratap Vaidik—Assistant Editor, Navbharat Times; Senior Fellow of Indian Council of Social Sciences Research
Mr. Suman Dubey—Managing Editor, India Today
Mr. Y.C. Halan—Editor, Career and Competition
Mr. Amulya Ganguly—Assistant Editor, The Statesman
Mr. P.K. Roy—Publisher, Amrita Bazar Patrika

Americans [U.S. Embassy]:

Ambassador Larry G. Barnes, Jr.
Mr. Gordon L. Streeb—DCM
Mr. Stanley T. Escudero—Political Counselor
Mr. James E. Blanford—Counselor for Consular Affairs
Mr. William D. Miller—Press Attaché, USIS
Mr. Owen P. Cylke—Director, USAID in India
Ms. Diana Swain—USAID Officer
Mr. W. Garth Thorburn—Agriculture Counselor
Mr. Walker A. Diamanti—Consul General, American Consulate—Calcutta
Mr. Kenneth Wimmel—Director, USIS—Calcutta
Mrs. Ernestine Heck—Political Officer
Captain Robert Peterson—Naval Attaché
Mr. Ben Whitten—USIS Cultural Affairs Officer—India
Dr. D.M. Kapuria—USIS Cultural Affairs Advisor—India
Mr. Gene Griffiths—Economic Officer; USEFI Board Member
Mr. Neil Dimick—Chief Irrigation Engineer, USAID
Mr. James A. McGinley—Public Affairs Officer
Mr. William Janssen—USAID—India
Mr. Thomas B. Carter—CLUSA Representative—India
Ms. Perla Manapol—DBPAO, USIS—Calcutta
Ms. Julia Chang Bloch—Assistant Administrator and Food for Peace Coordinator, USAID (attending South Asian USAID meetings in New Delhi)
U.S. Food for Peace country officers from six Asian countries

NEPAL

Nepalese [Government]:

Mr. Bishwa Pradhan—Foreign Secretary
Meer Subba Narayan Prasad Shrestha—Principal Private Secretary to His Majesty
Mrs. Bhinda Shah—Joint Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
The Hon. Rudra Prasad Giri—Minister for Communications
Ved Bahadur Khadka—Planning Commission
Pashupati Rana—Minister of Water Resources
Mr. Kamal Shrestha—Staff Soil Scientist, Nepal Remote Sensing Centre
Mr. Surendra Bhatterai—User Assistance and Information Officer, Nepal Remote Sensing Centre

Nepalese [Education]:

Dr. Lain Singh Bangdel—Chancellor, Royal Nepal Academy
Professor Yadunath Khanal

Nepalese [Business]:

Mr. V.K. Dhariwal—Vice President, Nepal Chamber of Commerce
Mr. Vijay Dugar—Director, Dugar Group
Mr. Sagar S. Rana—Managing Director, Nepal Traditional Crafts, Ltd.

Americans [U.S. Embassy]:

Ambassador and Mrs. Leon J. Weil
Mr. George F. Rodman—Administrative Counselor
Mr. Dennis J. Brennan—AID Director
Mr. David R. Telleen—Political/Economic Officer
Mr. Philip C. Harley—Public Affairs Officer
Mr. Tom Wagner—U.S. Advisor, Napal Remote Sensing Centre

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